Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1824. [NO. 349.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

N farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the orth-eas side of the north east branch of the Cape ear river and on the south-west side of Holly shel r creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in e county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres s survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in rior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxu antly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro uction of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and mothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow ith proper cultivation; and a considerable part of is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of rn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the rt of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in uantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the ate. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being ade of immense value, by industry and good hus andry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and ounds with the most valuable white and red oak, press, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all the most superior quality, and capable of furnish g an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, anting, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly ell adapted to the West India markets, to which has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilming on, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to hich there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by e north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly helter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. o that there is not in the state a tract of land com ining more advantages for a trade with the West ndies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other ountry, or market, where lumber of every descrip ion, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and ome others can be made with a trifling expense of oney and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this ract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be easonably desired for manufacturing the timber into umber fit for market, and a market can always he had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural adva tages, and holding out such a reasonable pros pect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 8, 1823 } 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - } 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:v.1

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

David Anderson, Jr.
MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value.

THOMAS STRODE.

October 29. 1823.—*2tf

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements there on, near the halfway bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE.
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Goshen Cheese.

10 Casks just received by Steam Boat, of a superior quality, which will be sold low, to close the consignment.

E. E. LEWIS.
3t37 *First door west of Cape-Fear Bank.*

Leghorn and Straw-Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.
H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1823. *29

NEW GOODS.
E. E. LEWIS

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap;

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——2*

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

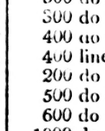
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price.

BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cassimere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HDKDPS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS.
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4 4-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tamboun'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22 HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported direct—were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 hhds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Dupont's Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty;—a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

CROCKERY.

30 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers, received pr. General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

4t37.

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824, and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements, without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,

Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 60 STILLS, from 35 to 100 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper, or produce.

☞Cash or merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

January 6, 1824.—6t37.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a general meeting, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday in February next, for the purpose of acceding to or rejecting the terms upon which the state proposes to increase her interest in said Company, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session. As general an attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, as possible, is earnestly requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

January 21, 1824.—4t37.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

20 tons Iron assorted
150 kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes
10 hhds. Sugar
25 do Molasses
22 tierces do
35 bags Coffee
20 bbls. New-England Rum
75 bbls. Northern Potatoes
200 casks Stone Lime, fresh
20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
60 kegs White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown, dry and in oil
40 kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
200 kegs Bengal Indigo

Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Opodeldoc, and Logwood.

4t51

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14. 1824.—2wis-eoptf

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at			$6 00 per doz.
2	do	do	4 00
1	do	do	2 40
½	do	do	1 80
¼	do	do	1 00
1-8	do	do	75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8:55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

A GENTLEMAN,

LATELY arrived from France, wishes to find a situation as a Teacher, either in a respectable private family, or in a public institution. He is able to teach grammatically, the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages; also, Geography.

Further information may be had, by applying by letter, [post paid] to Mrs. Beze Perry, Fayetteville, N. C

February 3. 1824.—3t50p

NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

THE subscriber has fitted up the Brick House, for the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business or pleasure requires them to be at this place.

As there are many rooms in it, private gentlemen or families can be served as they please. Horses always plentifully fed, and sometimes curried. Call and see.

LEWIS SHERIDAN.

Elizabeth Town, Feb. 2, 1824.—3t50

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Richmond county, on the 24th ult. as runaways, three Negroes, Denson, Mingo and Adam. The first says he belongs to James Hightower; the second to Abram Lake; and the other to Joseph Harkly; all of Putnam county, Georgia. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailer.*

6t53p.

Wool Machine Cards.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

For Sale,
The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Alvan Wilcox, situated near Hay-street, and convenient to business.—This property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to Alvan Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

January 6. 1824.—32*

Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by

6t37 J. PEABODY.

Weeding Hoes.

24 casks Weeding Hoes, just received pr General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

4t37. DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Munson Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks; Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union.

JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Dec. 24, 1823.—*26tf.

POLITICAL.

The following article on *Caucuses*, appeared in the *Lexington Reporter* about four months since, and is generally attributed to the pen of Mr. CLAY. Coming from such a source, it is at least entitled to a respectful consideration; and we recommend it to the attention of the people, to whose decision both the friends and opponents of a Caucus must submit.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) REPORTER.

A CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

This subject seems to have excited much discussion in certain leading prints to the eastward. The Frankfort Argus has also recently noticed it with ability. It is in our opinion highly deserving of all this attention; for no question connected with the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union is entitled to so much deliberate consideration by the people. Its great importance is not limited to the influence which a Caucus may have upon the approaching contest, but it expands into immeasurable magnitude when we contemplate it as the instrument which is to be employed for ages to come, in designating the first officer of the nation: for we think it can hardly be doubted, that if in the present state of the country it be necessary to resort to this expedient, it will become practically a fixed part of the constitutional regimen in the election of all future Presidents. Who does not believe that the same cause, the existing diversity in public sentiment as to the fittest individual to elevate to that high office, now urged as a pretext for a caucus, will almost perpetually recur?

The ardent friends of the candidate who believe that he can obtain the recommendation of a caucus, will espouse it. The ardent friends of a candidate who believe that he will not obtain such recommendation, will oppose. Interest will be a moving principle in both instances. The weak and the timid, anxious to be with the majority, and fearful of committing themselves in favour of an unsuccessful candidate, will also support a caucus. To them it will be an easy couch on which they may safely repose. But the impartial public should fearlessly meet the question, unbiassed by all considerations of personal interest. We are not sure that we shall not be accused of being actuated by our private wishes. We can only say that we are unconscious of any such motive, and that in forming the opinion which we mean to express, we have sincerely sought to divest ourselves of all personal preference. A caucus is defended upon the ground, that it merely makes a recommendation, which the people may regard or not at their pleasure. It is at the same time perfectly evident that its advocates aim at *decision*, and not recommendation; and that in employing the latter milder term, they are duped themselves, or seek to deceive the public. A recommendation only! From whom? to whom? A recommendation implies information on the one side, and ignorance or want of information on the other. Will it be pretended that the next Congress, (and every future recommending Congress will probably be similarly constituted) one full moiety of which goes forth fresh from the bosom of the community, can be better acquainted with the merits of the several persons held up for public suffrage, than the whole mass of the community, after all the discussions which have taken place and are likely to occur? Let the people of any Congressional district in the Union fairly put to themselves the question—is our member better informed of the qualifications of the several candidates than the whole of us? and what will be their prompt and indignant answer?

But whether a caucus is to make a final decision, or a recommendation only, which is to lead to a decision, it equally claims a thorough consideration before it receives the public approbation. Why is it supported upon the ground of preventing the agency of the House of Representatives in the election, that greatest of all calamities, if decision be not intended? We should recollect that the precedent of a caucus being once fully established, the people may cease to take that lively interest, in the election which constitutes one of their greatest securities. What is usurpation to-day, becomes legitimacy to-morrow. The beginning will be in a caucus—the termination in hereditary monarchy; the transit through the Prætorian Cohort, or a corps of Janissaries. All history warns us that this is not an idle dream.

Is it really preferable to have a decision brought about by the instrumentality of Congress acting in Caucus, and principally of course, by the House of Representatives, rather than one in the mode provided for in the Constitution by that same House of Representatives? In the first place there is no RESPONSIBILITY. There is no compulsory attendance of the members upon the caucus. They do not, when assembled, act upon oath. No one knows how any member votes, unless he chuses to divulge his secret; for the mode is by ballot.—Their proceedings are covered by an impenetrable veil. The result is only promulgated. The people are kept in profound ignorance of all details by which they arrive at that result. In the House of Representatives the members act upon oath; all are bound to attend, and do attend, except from unavoidable causes of absence; the votes of all must be known. A Caucus is an irregular body, acting by no known or obligatory laws; subject to no efficient responsibility. The House of Representatives is created by the Constitution, acting in obedience to it, according to prescribed laws. But the House of Representatives may, by a most miraculous combination among the small states, cast upon the nation a Chief Magistrate unacceptable to the majority!—as if the small states, separated as almost invariably they are by the intervention of large ones, were not constantly influenced by the ponderous bodies which surround them!—as if they should start out of all their natural spheres of action, and most strangely conspire together to thwart the views of the Union and the wishes of the large states!—This is really to alledge that Jonah swallowed the whale. It should not moreover be forgotten, that the Constitution has evinced its characteristic wisdom in the event of a devolution upon the House of Representatives of the election of a President. It limits the selection to one of the three candidates who stand highest upon the polls.—What restriction, we would respectfully ask, to be compared to this, exists upon the proceedings of a Caucus? What restriction at all is there?

It appears to us that the wit of man could hardly devise a scheme more liable to sinister influences, than that of a Congressional Caucus. It gives to the centre, that is, to the city of Washington, immense advantages over all other parts of the Union. He is ignorant of human nature and of deliberative bodies, who does not know that the resident population of the place where they assemble has great influence over their deliberations. And what are the elements of the population at Washington? They consist of Secretaries and Clerks, and Printers, and holders and expectants of office, and dependants upon the bounty of the executive government in ten thousand ramified forms. These turn to the source which nourishes them as unerringly as the needle points to the poles. The caucus assembles at the seat of government, and does not all history proclaim that there corruption begins? By its concentration it is exposed to all the machinations and intrigues of aspirants. It in effect draws from the great body of the nation the elective franchise, and places it at the feet of the President. Bonaparte said that he found the crown in the mire and picked it up. The President must be more than man if he fail to avail himself of the temptations which will thus be thrown around him.

Suppose one or more Heads of Departments candidates, we must be stupid indeed not to believe that their official patronage will be employed to second their wishes. All the arts of electioneering; all the blandishments of splendid drawing-rooms and sumptuous entertainments; hopes, hints, promises, bargains, combinations, are so many consequences which we must certainly anticipate when that great principle of the Constitution be violated, by which a wise provision is made for twenty-four deliberating, and not merely registering, electoral colleges, so situated and separated as that it is almost impossible there should be corruption. And why, for these great securities for the purity of elections, are we to substitute a single anomalous body, convened at the most perilous spot, a focus to which all the rays of office, of corruption and intrigue must eventually converge? Some good men are distressed and grieved at the public divisions. Are they not incident to our systems?—the small price which we pay for the greatest boons? Are they not blessings, especially whilst the public peace is undisturbed (and it is not even menaced) compared to the fœtid stagnancy of hereditary succession? And do these good men never recollect, that those very circumstances which give them so much patriotic concern, compose the great motive for the repose of despotism?—that they are the very arguments which are too successfully urged every where but in our own favored country, for establishing a rule for transmitting the Chief Magistracy, by which the public quiet is sought to be insured?

Is there any motive for a Caucus resulting from the state of the nation? It enjoys profound peace within and from without. Parties are extinct. The great battle of republicanism has been successfully fought and gloriously won. The public cannon has ceased to thunder! the enemy have struck their colours; and if we occasionally hear the distant sound of firearms, it is only from the last cartridges of remote straggling parties, celebrating, or not yet informed of the victory. Was there ever a moment so auspicious to put the Constitution, as it regards the Presidential election, to a fair and undisturbed test? If it shall be found wanting, let us improve it, in the safe and salutary mode which itself has prescribed, by written amendments, carefully investigated and deliberately adopted.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

On the 14th of January the House of Representatives passed to a third reading, a bill authorising the President of the U. States to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail, and appropriating $30,000 for this object. And on the next day the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the U. S. Bank Stock, commencing from 1st January, 1823, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the States according to their representation, and expended on objects to be designated by Congress within, or bordering on, the respective States, unless where any State may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits."

As this resolution involves a great constitutional question, which is yet but imperfectly understood, it may be well to take a short review of the proceedings which have been had upon the subject since the termination of the late war.

On the 16th December, 1816, Mr. CALHOUN, then a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a resolution "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of setting a part the *bonus* and the net annual proceeds of the national bank, as a permanent fund for internal improvement." This resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Calhoun was of course appointed chairman of the committee. On the 23d December he reported a bill providing for the creation of a permanent fund for internal improvement, from the dividends of the national bank, and the sum paid for its charter, and directing this fund to be invested in public stock, and placed under the care of the Secretary of the Treasury. Several amendments were made to this bill in the course of its progress: the most important of which were that the fund should be distributed among the States in proportion to their representation; and that no appropriation of the fund, thus divided among the States, should be made without the joint consent of Congress and of the State to which it belonged. After a full and animated discussion, the bill passed the House on the 8th of February, by a vote of 86 to 84. Among those who voted in favor of the bill were Messrs. Calhoun, Forsythe, Hopkinson, Middleton, Newton, Pickering, and Taylor, of N. Y. The members from this state voted in the negative, with the exception of Mr. Webster. In the Senate, the bill passed by a vote of 20 to 15. Messrs. Barbour, Brown, King, Morrow, Sanford, and others were in favor of the bill. Mr. Mason of this state voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Thompson in the negative. On the third of March, 1817, the bill was returned to the House by Mr. Madison, with his objections; and on taking the question whether the bill should pass, the President's objections notwithstanding, 60 voted in the affirmative and 56 in the negative. Mr. Clay, the Speaker, voted in the affirmative as a member.

President Monroe, in his message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1817, took occasion to express his opinion that Congress did not possess the power of establishing a system of internal improvement; but so deeply was he impressed with the importance of it, that he recommended an amendment of the constitution, that the power might be conferred.

This part of the President's message was referred in the House to a Committee, of which Mr. Tucker of Virginia was chairman. On the 15th December he made an elaborate report, concluding with resolutions nearly resembling those of Mr. Calhoun.—In the interesting debate which arose on this subject, various amendments were adopted, and the resolution finally passed in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post-roads, military, and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water-courses."

This was adopted by a majority of 15 votes—90 voting in the affirmative, and 75 in the negative. It was on this occasion, that Mr. Clay delivered his celebrated speech on Internal Improvement, in which he answered all the argumen s that had, at that time, been urged against it.

In May, 1822, an act was passed for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road: in which it was provided that gates might be erected on that road and tolls collected for the purpose of providing a fund to keep it in repair. The bill was returned to the House by the President, with his objections; and on the same day a message was sent to the House, in which the President, at great length, stated his views of the construction of the constitution. These were, in substance, that Congress had the power to *appropriate* money for internal improvement, but not to *lay it out*. His arguments in favor of this nice distinction have been often answered; but it is not our purpose at present to consider them.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Hemphill introduced a bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates on the subject of roads and canals; on which occasion he delivered a very able speech in support of the constitutionality of the measure. After some debate, the bill was laid upon the table, and was not afterwards taken up. At the same session, a bill was passed appropriating $25,000 for the Cumberland Road, which was supposed to involve the same constitutional question. It was passed in the Senate, by a large majority, [26 *yeas*, 9 *nays*.] Among those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Holmes of Me. Parrot of N. H., D'Wolf of R. I., and Van Buren of N. Y.; Messrs. Lloyd and Mills of Mass., voted in the negative. In the House of Representatives, *ninety* members voted in favor of the bill, and *sixty-six* against it.

We have selected these names to show that the subject is not a question of party politics, or of local prejudice. The Federalists of Massachusetts have always been opposed to it; and in this they have acted consistently with their general views of the powers of the national government. Bnt in other States, there has been by no means the same unanimity. Men of high character in both parties have been found to agree in their opinion of the constitutionality and importance of a system of Internal Improvement; and the time is probably not far distant when both the General and State governments will unite in carrying some great and useful plan into effect.

Nothing is more silly than the pleasure some people take in what they call, 'speaking their minds.' A man of this make will say a rude thing for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behavior, full as innocent, might have preserved his friend, or made his fortune.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1824

Congress.—Since the termination of the debate on the Greek Question, the House of Representatives have been principally occupied in the discussion of the Bill relative to plans, estimates, &c. on the subject of roads and canals. The constitutionality of the bill is the main point in the debate; but as this has been so frequently discussed, and so thoroughly examined, it is almost impossible to bring forward any new arguments on either side; and the speakers, as far as we have seen, have only gone over the old ground of dispute, without exhibiting any new view of the subject. The bill, it is probable, will pass both Houses of Congress.

We are indebted to Mr. Culpepper, representative in Congress for this District, for a copy of the President's Message to Congress, transmitting a plan for a *Peace Establishment* of the Navy of the United States. The message of the President is a very interesting document, characterised by soundness of views and political foresight, which may be placed in honorable contrast with the niggardly and contracted plans of the party opposed to him. We shall endeavor to lay before our readers, in a future number, this excellent message, and the general outlines of a plan for a Naval Peace Establishment, as contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET,

We are glad to perceive, is rapidly forming,—not by a nightly *Caucus*, but by the People themselves,—and the uneasiness which it gives the caucus men is evident, from the attempts which they are making to produce a belief that it originated like their own, in a caucus. But this won't do—the deception is too plain to take effect. This ticket is emphatically what it professes to be—the *People's* Ticket; and as such, we trust, will triumph over that which the people had no agency in forming.

We learn from a letter, received since our last, that JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq. a gentleman of talents and irreproachable character, is talked of for the District composed of the counties of Guilford, Randolph and Chatham; and we hope soon to have the pleasure of adding his name to the popular and truly republican Ticket.

The Elizabeth City Star states that it is authorized and requested to announce Doct. WILLIAM MARTIN, for several years in succession a member of the Legislature of this state, as the Republican electoral candidate for the People's Ticket in that District, in opposition to the Caucus Ticket; and we learn from the last Western Carolinian, that a large meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county was held at the Court-House in Lincolnton, during the sitting of the County Court, to agree upon some person to be supported on the People's Ticket, as an Elector for that District; and that Col. PETER FORNEY was nominated and recommended to the support of the people of this state.

This ticket, as far as information has been received, is as follows:

Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake.
James Mebane, Esq. of Orange.
Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Wm. S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven.
Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond.
Doct. William Martin, of Pasquotank.
Col. Peter Forney, of Lincolnton.

To which we may add, in anticipation, the name of John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford.

CAUCUS.—We perceive in the National Intelligencer of the 7th instant, a notice to the Democratic Members of Congress to attend a Caucus on the 14th, [Saturday,] for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. This notice is signed by 11 members of Congress, among which we find the name of *H. G. Burton*, from this state. In the same paper is another article, signed by 23 members, from 15 different states, who state, that in compliance with the request of many of their republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the members of Congress, who deem it *inexpedient* to make a Caucus Nomination, they have obtained *satisfactory information*, that of two hundred and sixty-one members, the whole number composing the present Congress, there *are one hundred and eighty-one*, who deem it *inexpedient*, under present circumstances, to meet in *Caucus*; and that they have good reason to believe, that a *portion of the remainder* will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

This we look upon as a death-blow to the *caucus project*. Not more than sixty or seventy members will have the hardihood to attend a *Caucus* and make a nomination; and what influence will the dictation or recommendation of this small minority have with the free people of the United States? None. The people have triumphed—intrigue and management will now be put down—the disgraceful scenes of 1816, will not be re-acted. Our next President, like the venerable MONROE, will be the choice of the people, not of a caucus—the chief magistrate of the nation, not the mere head of a party.

A writer in the Register, who says he lives in the "western wilderness," has given what "he conceives to be the state of public opinion" in Alabama, on the subject of the Presidential Election; and from the apparent candor of his piece, and his assumed facts, he may probably induce many of the readers of the Register, as they will be misled, it is likely, in respect to some of his statements, see any thing to the contrary, and believe that what he says is true. One of three things, however, is plain—either he wrote his piece some months ago, when there was some doubt as to the "state of public opinion" in Alabama, or that he is pretending to inform others on a subject of which he is almost totally ignorant himself, or intentionally misrepresents facts. That these are not mere empty assertions, may be satisfactorily shown by an examination of one or two of his statements.

This writer states, that "the persons now present held up to public view as candidates are W. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, and John C. Calhoun;" and that "the most authentic source of information ranks the respective candidates in that state, in the order in which they are named." In proof of this statement he says—"But the Senatorial Branch of our legislature forms the best criterion of public sentiment upon this subject that has yet transpired; and of this body, nine are in favor of Mr. Crawford, six of Mr. Clay, two of Mr. Adams, and *one* for Gen. Jackson." Now mark how a plain tale will put him down. A late Mobile Register says—"A few days since, the members of our Senate happening to be all present, after adjourning the morning session, an expression of individual feeling in relation to the candidates was invited, when after each having signified his preference, they stood in the following order: 1st, Jackson, 2d. Calhoun, 3d. Clay, *fourth*, Crawford, 5th, Adams." But we have still stronger proof of this writer's inaccuracy,—proof that fixes on him the brand of gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation, in the resolutions which recently passed the legislature of Alabama, nominating Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. These resolutions were adopted in the *Senate*, by a vote of *twelve* to *seven*; and yet this writer states that only *one* of the nineteen Senators of Alabama is in favor of Jackson; and the Register consents to circulate statements like these, of the falsity of which its own files furnish incontestible evidence.

The writer admits, that among the people, "Gen. Jackson's friends are pretty numerous," but states they "are not influential in the *Legislature*." How much credit is due to this assertion, may be learned from the fact, that the resolutions nominating him for the Presidency, passed this same Legislature, in the House, by a vote of *ninety-nine* to *eighteen*, and in the Senate as stated above.

From such facts the writer comes to the conclusion, that Mr. Crawford will receive the votes of Alabama; but as we have shown that his premises are false, it is quite needless to do any thing more to invalidate his conclusion. It is plain, that under no circumstances can Mr. Crawford obtain the vote of Alabama; for even should Jackson be withdrawn,—and from present appearances it is not likely he will,—it is highly improbable to suppose that his friends will throw their influence into the scale of his bitterest enemy.

It is by such deceptions as these, which are continually played off on the people, that the friends of Mr. Crawford hope to succeed; but they will be disappointed. The people, generally, are too well informed to be imposed upon by them; and the number which they may mislead, is too small to be of any service to Mr. Crawford's interests.

Contribution to the Greeks.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Star states, that the students of our University have contributed nearly two hundred dollars, to aid this unfortunate people in their struggle against tyranny and oppression. This is honorable

to the youth of North-Carolina. They have taken the lead in this sacred cause of charity, and we trust their example will be followed in every part of the state. We have heard the wish expressed by several of our citizens, that a meeting might be called in this town, to take up a contribution for the Greeks; and we doubt not, if an opportunity were offered, the citizens of Fayetteville would give substantial evidence of the sympathy which they feel for this oppressed and heroic people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New-York papers received by yesterday's mail, furnish us with European accounts a few days later than those by the William Thompson; and from the Evening Post, of Feb. 4, we make the following extracts.

The affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper; and we have additional reason to believe, that they will ultimately succeed in establishing their independence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The regular packet ship *James Cropper*, arrived here late last evening, by which we have received London papers of the 15th and Liverpool of the 17th December, containing Paris dates to the 13th and Madrid to the 4th of the same month. An entire change of ministers had taken place in

SPAIN,

the Marquis Casa Yrujo having been placed at the head of the government, and the former spiritual director of Ferdinand sent to take charge of a bishopric at some distance from Madrid.—This change is believed in London to have been brought about through the interference of Russia and France, and not from any desire of the king of Spain to recognise the rights of his subjects. At Paris, the event was viewed as an inclination of a determination to relax the sanguinary measures which had recently been adopted against the constitutionalists; while in Spain it is said to have been viewed with considerable dissatisfaction by the partizans of monarchy. Whatever may be in these speculations, it seems pretty obvious that Spain is far from being in that settled state, which was expected on the restoration of arbitrary power. A riot is stated to have broken out at Madrid, and seventeen of the rioters shot. The situation of the French in Galicia and Asturias was understood to be very critical, owing to the hostile disposition of the inhabitants: and such were the apprehensions entertained on account of this, that the French light cavalry, which were on their return, are said to have received orders to halt. All the Ambassadors of foreign powers at Madrid, are stated to have presented notes to the government, demanding a strict adherence to the terms of the capitulations concluded by the French with the Constitutionalists. The Empecinado, who had been arrested, was set at liberty, and it was reported that the royalist army was to be disbanded. In the mean while, Ferdinand was enjoying himself in perfect security, surrounded with his Swiss guards. He appears to be in favor of restorating the Inquisition; but considerable hesitation prevailed among his ministers on this subject. At Cadiz very strict regulations had been established by the French, and no one was allowed to pass or re-pass, except in name of "The King." It is supposed by some that this place will not be soon abandoned by its present occupants.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The only notice we find as to this interesting part of the globe, is an article in the London *Sun*, which states that, by the last advices from St. Petersburgh, the relations between that Court and the Dutch government seemed to be more closely united, and that the two governments were committed to each other to aid Ferdinand in his attempt to obtain possession of his former possessions in South America. The British Consuls who had been appointed to Buenos Ayres, Lima, Chili, &c. were about to leave England in the Cambridge of 80 guns, for their respective destinations. This vessel is afterwards to be stationed round Cape Horn.

GREECE.

A confirmation of the surrender of Corinth to the Greeks had been received in London from Zante.—The Turks amounting from 12 to 15,000 men, had entrenched themselves near Missolonghi, but they had not attacked that fortress so late as the 22d October. The garrison consisted of 6000, and 12 vessels, with troops under Marecordato, had arrived in the Morea. Colocotroni, and the Hydriots, had sailed to repulse the assailants; and Piebro Bey, with 6000 Mainotes, was also expected to assist the patriots; so that decisive events were shortly looked for in this quarter.

FRANCE.

The King has issued an ordonnance, giving a full pardon to all the French soldiers who had deserted during the campaign in Spain. The Small Pox was raging in several parts of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is some talk in the London papers about a change of ministry before the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Canning was confined to his house at Brompton with the gout; and Lord Liverpool is stated to have recently called on Lord Grenville for the purpose, as was reported, of consulting on this political arrangement. The Marquis of Hertford is also named as one of the persons expected to form this new ministry.

Enlisting for the army was going on rapidly for foreign service, and the officers to command were taken from the half pay list. Four or five new regiments were to be raised.

Gen. Mina was living at Stonehouse, where several persons of distinction had paid him a visit. The Ex-Emperor Iturbide was living in great style at Leghorn; and the young Napoleon (Duke of Rastadt) was lately seen at the Vienna Theatre, full of vivacity. A gentleman from Germany, lately arrived in London, states that orders had been given by the Emperor Francis never to mention the name of Napoleon!

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, had set out on his journey to Timbuctoo.

Property to the amount of 15,000*l* sterling was destroyed by fire at Liverpool on the 14th December.

From the Boston Evening Gazette. Jan, 31.

Mr. Topliff, this afternoon, politely favored us with the *Smyrna Spectator*, of the 21st Nov. received by the brig Nile, arrived at this port—and also the following interesting intelligence from *Turkey*—

Extract of a letter from a Bostonian, residing at Smyrna, dated November 22, 1823.

"The Greeks go on famously. A naval Action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs and schooners, and transports.—The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to New-York, captured during the war by the English, and sold lately to the Turks.

"P. S.—I have just time to add, we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Grecian Army, under a capitulation:—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels, with the prisoners, are now in the Gulph, with the intention of landing them. It is an all important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on the 31st ultimo, after a term of five weeks. Annexed is a list of cases decided:

William Jones & others *v.* George Zollicoffer, adm'r. from Halifax. Reports of the Clerk excepted to. The exceptions allowed in part. Report amended accordingly. Interlocutory Decree—alloting to Complainants the several parts they claim in right of purchase, and as representatives of the deceased heirs, and is referred to the Clerk of the Court to allot accordingly.

Lewis Leroy *v.* Marshall Dickerson—Equity—From Beaufort—Death of one of the Defendants suggested at last term—Sci. Fa. ordered, to make the heir a party. It appearing that the heir was an infant, and having no guardian, the Court appointed the Clerk and Reporter Guardians ad litem. The cause continued to afford the Guardians time to defend the suit.

Josiah Turner, adm'r. *v.* Wm. Whitted, ex'r. and Lem. Whitted. ex'r—Equity—Orange. Decree in favor of Complainants. Referred to the Clerk to allot and divide accordingly.

David M'Millan *v.* Noble Bolden & David Myers—Equity—Buncombe. It is ordered that surveys and plats of the land in controversy be made and filed in the cause before a final decree can be made.

James G. Beatty *v.* James F. Elliott—Equity—from Rutherford. The original agreement between parties not being filed, the cause was continued for the same.

John Bowman adm'r. *v.* James Greenlee, adm'r. & Charles M'Dowell, adm'r.—Equity—From Burke. Report of the Clerk filed according to the order of reference at this term, time till next term to except to the same.

William Pegram *v.* Ludy E. Blalock and another—Equity—From Cumberland. Decree of the Court granting a new trial, on a judgment at law, the verdict having been obtained on the sole evidence of a perjured witness, proven from his dying declaration, another trial to be had at law in the county of Chatham.

Samuel Gedney *v.* B. W. Halsey, Zebulon Tarkington, Joseph Halsey, from Tyrrell.—Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Jacob Ellar *v.* John Ray, from Ashe.—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Julian Picot *v.* Asa Hardison's adm'r. from Bertie. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Clancy & others *v.* J. B. Dickey & others, from Orange. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed with costs.

John Moore *v.* Simon Willis, from Robeson. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

Iveson L. Graves *v.* Robert Elliott, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Solomon Graves *v.* Sarah B. Carter, from Caswell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Cape-Fear *v.* James Seawell, from Cumberland. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Phillip Kizer *v.* Abl. Bowles, from Stokes. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Knight *v.* Joseph Dobson and others.—Equity—from Burke. Decree that the sale of the land was fraudulent—that the defendant who purchased holds the same in trust for the payment of the complainant's demand. Decreed that the same be sold to satisfy the debt due complainant.

James Martin & Wife *v.* Richard Browning & Wife—Equity—from Caswell. Bill dismissed with costs.

Joab Alexander *v.* John B. Hutchison, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Jackson M. Yancey *v.* Thomas B. Littlejohn, from Granville. Rule for a new trial discharged.

Den on Dem. of Tegan Tosse *v.* Rogers & Brown, from Buncombe. Rule granted on the Clerk of the Superior Court to shew cause wherefore an attachment should not be granted.—On the return of the service of the rule, it is enlarged until the next term.

John Yorke *v.* James Criswell, from Iredell. The appeal not being filed within the three first days of the term, is ordered to be stricken from the docket.

Solomon Jacob *v.* John Ferral, from Iredell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The Governor, &c. to the use of Chambers *v.* Tho. Witherspoon, from Wilkes—Certiorari ordered.

John Fearrington *v.* Daniel Burnet—Equity—from Chatham. Injunction dissolved.

Alex. Long *v.* Lewis Beard's ex'r. from Rowan—Decree according to the agreement of the parties.

Beverly Daniel *v.* Duncan M'Rae—Equity from Wake. Decree that injunction be made perpetual.

Alex'r. Lucas executed a note to the Complainant, Daniel, negotiable at the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, which was endorsed in blank by Daniel, and afterwards, at the request of Lucas, the defendant indorsed it in blank—the note was discounted for the benefit of the drawer, who failed to pay.—The Bank recovered the amount of M'Rae—who brought suit against Daniel and obtained judgment for the amount paid the Bank. The opinion of the Court is, that M'Rae be enjoined as to one half of the note—that the endorsers are co-securities.

William Davidson *v.* John Beard, from Mecklenburg—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Same *v.* same, from Mecklenburg—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Amos Prator *v.* Andrew Miller—Equity, from Rutherford. Order of survey to be made before a final decree can be made in the case.

Lewis Taylor & others *v.* Maurice Smith. Equity—from Granville. Motion that the money paid into the office be delivered to the Defendant, disallowed. Decree that upon the injunction being made perpetual, that the sum of money be paid to the Defendant; if dissolved, that it be paid to the Complainants.

Benjamin S. Brittain *v.* Wm. D. Smith, from Buncombe—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Charles Deloach, to the use of Hunter *v.* Robert Worke, adm'r. from Iredell—Continued for amendment of the transcript of the record.

James M'Entire's ex'rs. *v.* John Carson's ex'rs. from Wilkes—Rule for a new trial discharged. The act of 1715 relative to limiting actions against dead men's estates, is a bar to an action against an executor *de son tort*.

Thompson Hunt *v.* Charles Bain, from Mecklenburg—Rule granted to shew cause wherefore a Certiorari should not issue. On argument, the rule made absolute, and Certiorari ordered.

State *v.* Joseph Lackey—from Edgcomb. The State not entitled to an appeal upon the acquittal of the defendant.

State *v.* Wm. Hall, from Cumberland—Judgment against defendant.

State *v.* Edward Simpson, from Columbus—Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment against the defendant.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Esq. of Newbern, reappointed Reporter of the cases decided in the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have allotted the Circuits among themselves, for the present year, as follows:

	SPRING.	AUTUMN.
Edenton Circuit,	Judge Badger,	Judge Paxton.
Newbern do.	Daniel,	Donnell,
Wilmington do.	Norwood,	Nash,
Raleigh do.	Paxton,	Daniel,
Hillsboro' do.	Donnell,	Norwood,
Morganton do.	Nash,	Badger.

Raleigh Star.

Extract of a letter dated Raleigh.

"The *Caucus Ticket* is not yet complete. The Radicals finding it will not take, are about lopping off some of its dead members. In this District, Judge Seawell will be requested to retire—and you will soon see it announced that he cannot conveniently serve. They are at their last shift, and it is with difficulty they can find men to compose an influential ticket." [*Newbern Sen.*

Accidents.—On the 20th inst. a boy between 3 and 4 years of age, son of Mr. Henry Thompson, of Goshen, N. Y. was so shockingly burnt by his clothes taking fire, that he died in about 12 hours. His father was out near the door, and his mother, being unwell, had lain down in another part of the house. The thoughtless little fellow was standing near the fire, and raised his cotton bib up so that it caught, and immediately communicated to his other clothes. He made an outcry, and his parents came to his assistance; but it was too late to prevent the fatal consequence that ensued.

A lad about 19 years of age, while sweeping a chimney at Baltimore on Wednesday last, was so severely burnt, from carelessness in not having the fire properly extinguished, that he expired after three days of suffering.—*Evening Post.*

NEW BEDFORD, (MASS.) JAN. 23.

Shocking Accidents.—Died, in Sandwich, on the 9th instant, Bathsheba, daughter of Henry and Almira Bourne, aged three years and a few weeks—a very interesting little girl, whose death was attended by very afflicting circumstances. Her mother was gone to a neighbor's house, and left her in company with a young woman, who went up stairs to make a bed, where the child had usually followed her, and she supposed was behind, coming after, when she was alarmed by the cries of the child, at the foot of the stairs. She immediately went to its assistance, and found it enveloped in flames! She soon extinguished them by covering it with her apron, and then applying water, but too late! The child did not survive but little more than twenty-four hours. She remained sensible to the last, and told the circumstances of this fatal accident. She attempted to reach over the fire for something, when her apron caught, and so rapid was the ignition, that it was almost all consumed before she reached the stairs. By this dispensation of Providence, numerous relations have been bereaved of a darling child, and another memento added to the number (already large) of the danger children are exposed to by being dressed in cotton, and left alone in a room with fire, although no blame whatever is attached to the young woman in whose care this child was left.

Died, in Rochester, on the 10th instant, Lucretia, daughter of widow Keziah Randall, aged five years. The circumstances of this child's death were somewhat similar to the former.—Her mother had gone out for a little while, and when she returned, found her little daughter expiring by the side of the cradle, where lay her infant, enveloped in flames; who would no doubt have shared the same fate, had not the mother snatched it from the jaws of the devouring element, which had been communicated, it is supposed, by the clothes of the other child while running about in the room crying for assistance, where there was none to hear.

FROM THE EAST-FLORIDA HERALD.

The Season.—Our winter, with one or two exceptions, has exhibited all the gentleness of a northern summer; and for some days past we have had before our eyes trees bearing on their branches *ripe* oranges, *green* oranges, and *blossoms*. The groves generally are budding, and in a few days we may expect, if *Jack Frost* should not interpose his unfriendly gripe, to see them in full bloom.

What a contrast between the latitudes of 29 and 45, where nature stands still for a fourth part of the year, and man and all animation sustain themselves upon the produce of the more generous seasons; while here, our gardens can bear upon their surface all the choice esculents of a tropical climate.

Intelligence has reached Arkansas, that a party of twenty one persons were attacked by a band of Osages, two hundred strong, who made a brave resistance, but were at last overpowered, and Mr. Pennington who brought the information, thinks that he was the only one who escaped. This murder was perpetrated on Blue River, a tributary stream of Red River. Mr. Pennington says that he beheld the mangled remains of several of his murdered companions, scalped and stripped. Apprehensions, it seems, are entertained for our settlement on that frontier.—*Morn. Chron.*

The Norfolk Herald says, the following is thought to be the state of parties in the Virginia legislature on the presidential question: Crawford 100, Adams 60, Clay 50.

On the 15th December, the Legislature of Louisiana elected Josiah S. Johnston, Esq. by a majority of two over Edward Livingston, Esq. to represent that state in the Senate of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Brown, appointed minister to France.

How gratifying it is to American pride, to hear that the republics of Colombia and of Mexico, are forming a political confederacy, similar to that of the U. States. All the other South American states, are invited to join this confederation. The basis of this treaty is an obligation on both parties, not to accede to any indemnification nor exaction, that the Spanish government or any other may demand for the loss of its supremacy, nor to enter into any treaty with Spain or any other nation, to prejudice its independence. The treaty of union is not to interfere with the national sovereignty of any of the contracting parties. Thus we see, that an alliance, more deserving the name of holy, than that of the despots of Europe, is forming in South America: it is, in fact, but a new edition of the constitution of the United States, accommodated to the genius, habits and temper, of our brother republicans of the South. What will Alexander say to this, or the Duke of Angouleme, whose victories have cost the French treasury such expenditures.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Four in hand.—A rich dashing young blade of the city, with the reputation of being a great whip, and who frequently cuts a figure with a pair of crop ponies, gig and tandem, or four in hand, in that street where beauty and fashion most do congregate, entered Broadway on New-Year's day with a barouche and four at the rate of ten miles the hour. On mounting the box, the smack of his whip made the welkin ring again; but soon his horses, like the steeds of Apollo, found the reins held by unskilful hands, and in an instant, he capsized a York-wagon, threw out the riders, and threw down the horse. But this the fiery steeds regarded not, and soon bro't up all standing, against a wall in Elm street. The horses were soon headed for Cato's, where all cares and misfortunes are quietly forgotten; and jolly Bacchus makes e'en cowards brave. Here our Phæton showed the fault not his, for *he cut great corners* around Cato's house, and soon landed his company in the city with light heads and merry hearts. But not so the unfortunate gentleman who was thrown, much against his inclination, from his wagon. He was severely injured; and to make an example of those who find Broadway too narrow to pass abreast, he instituted an action in the Circuit Court, and recovered, on Saturday last, a verdict of $750 damages and *costs of suit.*—*Statesman.*

WASHINGTON IRVING.

The London Times of the 5th of December, pays the following compliment to the talents of one of our countrymen.

"Under the quaint and somewhat vulgar title of "Salmagundi," the British public are now presented with many of the golden thoughts which flow from the elegant pen of Mr. Washington Irving. The happiest efforts of our own happiest writers, we believe do not excel the productions of this trans-atlantic classic. In the choice of his subject, whether humourous or pathetic, he possesses the most exquisite taste of any author in any age or nation that we know. For purity of style, he is admitted to be unrivalled; and perhaps it would not be too great a stretch of literary courtesy, to transfer to Mr. Irving the praise which Dr. Johnson so liberally allotted to the language of the Spectator. "He who would acquire an English style, and familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

Sch'r. Mary Washington, Rea, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig John, Norris, from Mantanzas, to W. H. Lippitt, with Sugar and Coffee.

Sch'r. Quero, Smith, from St. Thomas, to James A. Berry & Co.

Sloop Avon, Hodges, from Charleston, to P. W. Fanning.

CLEARED,

British Sch'r. Antigua Packet, Swan, for Bermuda, by T. Savage, jr. & Co.

Brig Columbia, Hibbert, for Mariagoa, by E. Dickinson.

Sch'r. Mystic, Gove, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Sch'r. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

Just arrived and not entered, one Brig and two Schooners, unknown to whom or from whence they came.—*Monday Night, 9th Feb. 1824.*

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. at the residence of Andrew [illegible] Esq. Montgomery county, Mr. William B. Hall, merchant, of Raleigh, to Miss Sarah O. LeGrand.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,		gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	80
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	7	8
Beesw x,		do.	31	33
Butter,		do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	18	37
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	23	25
2d & 3d qual.		do	21	22
Candles, Mould,		do	12	12½
Spermaceti,		do		24
Cotton,		do	12	13½
Corn,		bushel	42	45
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	80	90
Flour, Fine,		barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,		do		
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	6 00
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb	35	37½
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	43	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting		do	28	30
Sole		do		28
Bridle		side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar		lb.	8½	9
Logwood		100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,		gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs		lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	8	
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece.	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,		bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed		gallon.	85	1 00
Pork		barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,		g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	24	25
Pimento,		do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	40	45
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	3 00	4 00
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,		do	9	9 50
Loaf,		lb.	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.		do	75	80
		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	7½	8
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	1
Salt-Petre		do	12½	2
Tallow,		do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,		do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3 00	3 75
Manufactured,		do	5 00	70
Tin, ½ x		box	6 00	7 50
Verdigris		lb.	65	
Wheat,		bush.	90	95
Whiskey,		gallon.	33	36
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 2	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	[illegible]	

FOR SALE,

8 packages of *DRY GOODS*, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit.

JNO. HUSKE.

February 11, 1824.—3t51

Potatoes, Vinegar, &c.

100 bushels Irish Potatoes,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

A first rate Stand & Store-House TO RENT,

SITUATED on the Stage Line from Raleigh to Salem, and half way between Hillsborough and Greensboro'. A person who is well acquainted in the neighborhood, and lives at the place, may be engaged, on accommodating terms, to tend the store.

W. MONTGOMERY.

Albright's Post-Office, Orange Co.
Feb. 10, 1824.—3t51

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, between twenty and twenty-two years of age. She is an excellent Cook and Washer. Terms, Cash, or good paper at six months. Apply to the Editor.

February 12, 1824.—3t51.

The Subscriber,

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT AND SHOE,

In Market Square,

Has just opened some additions to his former stock,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Men's Calf Munroe Shoes,
Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots,
do Seal Skin Boots,
do do do Munroe Ties,
do do do Grecian do
do blk. and col'd. figur'd Silk Slippers,
do blk. Morocco Munroe Ties, &c. &c.

4t38 WM. L. HAWLEY.

Two boys, of 15 to 17 years of age,

intelligent and well disposed, who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, will find very desirable situations, if application be made soon at this office.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business would likewise be taken.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

THE BROKEN HEART.

The proud who suffer pain,
Their agony will never show. BYRON.

There is a grief that doth not wring
The bosom with a single sigh,
That doth not shape the brow, nor bring
The moisture from the heavy eye.
But lives where men cannot intrude,
Of human things, a thing apart,
In the deep bosom's solitude,
And there it feasts upon the heart.

It is a quiet reveller,
As is the noisless coffin worm,
That lone and sullen banqueter
That battens on the human form—
No wassail shout, no song of glee,
Is heard within that narrow dome,
No echoes tell the revelry
That cheers the earth worm in his home.

Such is that sorrow's festival,
But ah! it hath a higher prey,
A loftier victim in its thrall,
A nobler mansion than the clay—
That wasting sorrow doth inherit
A palace framed with wondrous art,
That palace is the human spirit—
The victim is the *Broken Heart.*

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MAL'ARIA OF ROME.

In one point of view, indeed, few subjects can be more interesting than the present state of Rome;—Rome, we mean, considered as a diminished and decaying city, annually consumed by the increasing pestilence of the Mal'aria, whose ruins are destined at some period, and, perhaps, at no very remote one, to be left as desolate as the ruins of Pæstum or Volterra. That this is inevitable has long been admitted with more or less distinctness; but never shown by any connected notices of the past progress of this mysterious pestilence, compared with its present extent; for the Romans have seemed to be unwilling to meet the subject in all its alarming magnitude; and strangers have rarely examined it with interest and thoroughness.

The Mal'aria, or *bad air* as it is called, is a state of the atmosphere, or of the soil, or of both, in different parts of Italy, producing in the warm season, and especially in the months of August and September, a fever,* more or less violent according to the nature of the exposure; but generally fatal, where the exposure has been long continued, or the place among the more dangerous. It is found in very different situations—situations, indeed, so different, that we can hardly be justified in believing that it always proceeds from the same cause. We hear of it in the rice grounds of Lombardy, on the highlands near Padua, on the summits of the Radicofani, and round the gulf of Salerno. But it is nowhere so formidable as at Rome, for it nowhere else prevails over a tract of country so extensive, or is followed by consequences indicating so fatal a degree of activity in the cause. The infected district, of which Rome is almost the centre, extends on the coast from Leghorn to Terracina, and from the sea back to the Appenines, nearly two hundred miles in length and sometimes above thirty in breadth. How many perish annually from the peculiar disease contracted within these limits, it is not possible to determine; because the persons employed here in cultivating the soil do not live on it permanently, and as soon as they find themselves infected endeavor to seek a place in some of the towns, or return home to be restored or to die. The number, however, is very great. Above four thousand perished by it in the hospitals of Rome alone in 1801, and the yearly list seldom falls below thirteen hundred. Indeed, it is now a settled point, that human life cannot be supported where the Mal'aria prevails with a considerable degree of intensity; and those who have survived one season of exposure to it, under such circumstances, are generally its victims, if their poverty forces them a second year within its influence.

A century ago, and indeed much later, it was generally believed that the Mal'aria was a dense exhalation chiefly from the Pontine marshes, brought to Rome in the latter part of the summer by the south westerly winds, which then prevail nearly the whole time. In consequence of this, the small number of houses built beyond the capitol, in modern times, have generally been constructed with few or no windows towards the south west, lest the infection should gain access by them. But it has since been found to enter gradually at the northern side of the city, and at the same season, notwithstanding the prevalence of opposing winds, and, therefore, this doctrine, which was always obliged to contend with the fact, that the Pontine marshes are forty miles from Rome, seems now to have little left for its support.

That the Pontine marshes are unhealthy from the decay of vegetable matter, there can be no doubt; and it is probable they always were so. Pliny, indeed, speaks of a large number of cities that filled them with population and life, before all record of Roman history; but, the tradition he followed is probably fabulous, and the first authentic information we get concerning them is, that they were drained in the year of Rome 442, by Appius Claudius, when he built his famous Appian Way through the midst of them. But in time his canal ceased to fulfil its purpose. Horace, indeed, passed through it on his merry journey to Brundusium, and saw evidently more than one village on its borders; but Julius Cæsar had already found the whole relapsing, and formed a magnificent project for a perpetual drain and purification of the whole extent of the marshes, by carrying through their centre the bed of the Tyber, and discharging its waters at Terracina, above thirty miles from its natural outlet. He was, however, prevented from undertaking it by his sudden death. They were, probably, drained again by Trajan, and certainly, in the year 500, by Theodorick; but from this time, as every where else in Italy, the works of antiquity, here, too, went to decay. About the year 1300, Boniface VIII ventured to do something, and almost three centuries later, the restless spirit of Sixtus V. made an experiment of an enormous canal; but both failed The road was still obliged to go round by the declivity of the Appenines, and the immense surface of the marshes was still left, as Statius saw it, one vast bog.

At last, between 1778 and 1788, Pius VI, acting under the persuasion, that the pestilence of the Mal'aria came to Rome from the Pontine marshes, undertook to reduce them, at once, to a state fit for cultivation. An immense number of lives was consumed in the enterprise; but he succeeded so far as to build through the midst of this watery waste a magnificent road twenty-four miles long accompanied, like the Appian way, by an ample canal, which, when the French were masters of Rome, was enlarged and furnished with subsidiary sluices, that have remained ever since in efficient operation. Still, however, the Pontine marshes cannot be said to be reclaimed. Of the one hundred and thirty eight square miles of which they are composed, not above twenty have been reduced to a state of cultivation; and of the remainder a large proportion is still under water. The whole is as much subject as ever to exhalations, that produce fatal fevers in the summer months; and it remains, therefore, as dreary a waste now, as it was when Appius Claudius built the solid causeway that has disappeared forever in its bosom. Human habitations, there are none, except those supported by the government; and the very postilions, that are obliged to convey those travellers whom necessity brings there at the dangerous season, are convicts, for whom this service is only a commutation of punishment. Wherever the eye turns, the view is, at last, closed up by a rank and impenetrable growth of saplings and bushes, that, on such a soil, can never gain the height of trees; and in the intervals, where these are not found, thousands of horses and buffaloes are wandering about in herds nearly wild, followed sometimes, though rarely, by a wretched herdsman, broken down with squalid infirmities, and as rude and untamed as themselves.

That the exhalations from such a vast extent of country as this, so long the seat of fatal disease, may, as the vulgar have believed from the time of Pliny to our own days, produce some effect on the atmosphere in the city of Rome, when the wind has long blown from the south west, is very possible. It is not, however, credible, that they are the entire or even principal cause of the Mal'aria there; for this pestilence prevails in other parts of Italy remote from all marshy grounds; it prevails near Rome over a dry surface vastly greater, than the whole surface of the Pontine marshes; the city itself is forty miles distant from them; and, for the last twenty years, the Mal'aria has been entering from the north against the current of the winds, as fast as it has from the south, where it is supposed to be favored by them.

We must, therefore, seek for its chief cause in the very soil it lays waste; or, in other words, in the territory which passes under the name of the *Campagna di Roma*, whose centre is Rome itself. This territory is entirely of volcanic formation; is broken into gentle undulations; is raised considerably above the level of the sea; and is quite dry. It is, therefore, in all respects, different from the Pontine marshes, and yet is not less the seat of disease, and no less deserted and waste.

How long it has been unhealthy, from the causes that have now depopulated above a thousand square miles of fruitful territory, it is not easy to determine. The neighborhood of Rome, according to Livy's account, was not in good reputation above three centuries before the Christian era. Strabo speaks of Lanuvium and Antium; and Seneca of Ardea, as unhealthy; and that the city itself was partially so, we may fairly infer from the beautiful descriptions in Horace, and the constant allusions in Suetonius, Juvenal and Tibullus, to the villas that were scattered from the hills of Tivoli to Baja and Capræa, where the luxurious patricians, and their more luxurious emperors resorted for a purer air than they could find at home. But this is all; and such intimations will hardly distinguish the case of ancient Rome from that of other large southern cities. Certainly there is nothing in them, that indicates the peculiar curse of an annual pestilence laying waste a vast territory, then quite as thickly crowded with population as the neighborhood of London or Paris is now.

Nor are its traces to be found even at a much later date. In the times of the empire there is no doubt, from many passages in the Epitome, in Ammianus Marcellinus, and in Procopius, that the Campagna was still as full of population, as the state of the city might lead us to expect. Christian churches were opened or erected in the suburbs, in the time of Constantine and his immediate successors. The splendid tomb of St. Helena, which would not have been built remote from observation, stood where all is now an unbroken waste. Indeed, as late the year 400, when Honorious made his progress through Italy, the whole road from Ocriculum, a distance of fifty miles, on twenty five of which there are now but two human dwellings, and those supported by the government;—this whole road was so completely lined with splendid houses, villas, temples, and triumphal arches, or, as Claudian happily expresses it, *quicquid tantæ præmittitur urbi*, that the emperor imagined himself every moment approaching the gates of the capital.

Under the papal power in the middle ages, every thing, of course, declined, and the Campagna suffered in the common decay. But still, there are proofs, that it was not desolated by the Mal'aria. In the ninth century the Popes employed themselves, repeatedly, in enlarging and fortifying the city of Ostium, then of great consequence, but now entirely deserted. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the Sciarras, the Sforzas, and the other independent feudal chieftains, who bore sway in that part of Italy, held thro'-out the Campagna those massive castles, whose ruins bear constant witness to a degree of salubrity that is now unknown; while the remains of several forsaken monasteries, and two papal villas, which were chosen resorts and residences about the year 1300, prove, at least, that any inherent difficulty in the soil or atmosphere was a thing not yet apprehended.

The darkest and most disastrous period, however, that Rome has ever passsd thro', is that between 1305 and 1376, when the papal throne was established at Avignon. The city was then given up to the most desperate and bloody factions, under the conduct of what, in the language of the time, were well called the *famiglie prepotenti*, the Colonne, the Orsini, the Frangipani, and other domestic princes and military chiefs; traces of whose residence and strength are still to be found where human habitation has long been impracticable. Nothing, perhaps, can exceed the misery they produced by their desperate quarrels. Faction succeeded to faction without an interval of repose; one ambitious family triumphed over another; and one demagogue displaced another, in such rapid succession, that it seemed as if the universal misery were fast approaching an inevitable conclusion. When, therefore, Gregory XI. returned in 1377, he found the country about Rome laid waste; he found that the suburbs had disappeared; that the walls were in many places broken down and destroyed; and that the whole of the discouraged and failing population was reduced to seventeen thousand souls; so near was the eternal city to its final fall.

From this time, and, perhaps, partly in consequence of this melancholy desolation, we begin to find notices of what is now called the Mal'aria. In 1406, when Gregory XII. was elected, we are expressly told by a contemporary, that he did not establish himself at the Lateran, where his predecessors had resided, while the air was not unhealthy—*dum aer non infectus;* so that it must have been something recent. The villa Magliana, a favorite residence of Leo X., six miles from Rome, where he was seized with the illness of which he died in 1521 has been considered as an infected spot ever since his time. The Vatican has been accounted positively unsafe since the conclave of 1623; and at every protracted election of a pope, which has happened during the past two centuries in the months of August and September, there has been a remarkable mortality among the cardinals and their attendants. Since 1710, the Palatine, the Circus Maximus, the Forum, the Baths of Diocletian, the Colosœum, and, indeed, the whole of those portions of the city, where ancient Rome chiefly stood, have been quite abandoned to the Mal'aria. Very few buildings remain there, and none have been erected, so that from the Viminal round by the Lateran, and by the Baths of Antoninus to the Aventine, the whole must soon become an absolute desert.

At the same time, however, that the site of *ancient* Rome has been thus silently given up, the heart of the *modern* city and its very best portions have been gradually invaded. The Piazza Navona, the Ripetta, and the Quirinal began to be dangerous above a hundred years ago, and the last has become absolutely unsafe during the hottest months, so, that, even for a century, the coming doom of Rome may be considered as having been inscribed on its walls, distinctly enough to have been understood by those, who well regarded the signs of the times. But within the last fifty years, when observation has been more accurate, this doom has been more apparent. The annual pestilence, which had so long reigned unmolested in the southern portions of the city has, within that time, intruded from the north. The Villa Borghese, the most ample and magnificent of the Roman country houses, which was built in the seventeenth century, just outside the Porta del Popolo, and which, during the greater part of the eighteenth, was the scene of more luxury and splendor, than almost any spot in Italy, has, for above forty years, been considerably infected, and is now suffered to fall to ruin. The upper part of the Corso, and the Piazza di Spagna, to which strangers resort, and always have resorted in modern times, as the healthiest part of the city, have not been entirely safe since the beginning of the present century, and are thought annually to grow worse. The public walk, which the French constructed hardly twenty years ago on the site, or nearly on the site, of the luxurious gardens of Sallust and Lucullus, must already be avoided during the evenings of the months of August and September. The beautiful Villa Ludovisi, in the same quarter, has been no more safe during the last thirty years, but the French Academy of Painting, though separated from it only by a public way, was never invaded till the summer of 1817, and has been condemned as dangerous, only since the death of several of the pupils in 1818.

Thus the last of the Roman hills, and the portion of the city, which, through a succession of ages, has been the chosen seat of its luxury, is now become the victim of the Mal'aria; so that from the Vatican to the Lateran, and from the Villa Borghese to the gate of St. Paul, there is no longer any considerable space from which those, who are able, do not escape during the hot months, and only very small portions, where, from some unexplained cause, this mysterious pestilence has not yet intruded. Outside of the walls, or in the deserted parts within them, no person will do more than pass rapidly on during the dangerous season, who can possibly avoid it.

On the final result of such a state of things, it is, of course, impossible to shut the eyes. The Mal'aria has been for centuries constantly extending its ravages. It is a contest that has been for ages renewed, and every year followed by a signal defeat. The whole Campagna has been laid waste by it; three fourths of the space within the walls of the city have been given up to desolation; and even in the remainder, though crowded with churches that would be cathedrals elsewhere, and with palaces such as transalpine kings do not dwell in, the unseen pestilence still goes forth unmolested. It is not, indeed, for human foresight to fix the dates of empires and cities; but it is more in the spirit of history than of prophecy to say, that Rome must one day become what Pæstum and Volterra are now.

How soon this solemn consummation must take place, we could perhaps almost determine, if we knew what is the cause of the Mal'aria. But this has been reserved among the darkest of nature's secrets. Whether it be, as some have supposed, an exhalation from waters hidden far under the surface, and therefore to be avoided, as one of the cardinals has wisely suggested, by literally paving the whole of the countless acres of the Campagna; or whether it be from the volcanic materials of the soil, which, after decaying for thousands of years, have at last reached the point, when, under the influences of the summer's heat, and the action of the sea air, a noxious gas is developed; or whether it be from any other of the many causes that have been suggested, or from all put together, we have, notwithstanding the discussions that have been carried on, no means to determine. Chemistry detects no difference between the air that, during the months of August and September, destroys life in the Campagna, and the air which elsewhere is life's support and nourishment.

All we know, therefore, of the Mal'aria is from its effects; and nothing can be more solemn than the exhibition the Campagna gives us of its long continued power. The eye wanders over its boundless waste without finding any other horizon, than that formed by the gentle undulations, which every where break without relieving its melancholy monotony. Frequently not a house, nor a tree, nor a sign of human habitation or life is to be seen for many miles. And yet here once lived the hardy and warlike tribes of the Fedenates and the Coriolani. Here was the crowd of population, that found no place in Rome in the times of the Republic. Here was no small portion of the splendor of the Empire. And, finally, here resided the strength of a proud barbarism in the middle ages, when the contest between the Orsini, the Sciarras, the Savelli, and other rude chieftains in their castles without the city, and the ecclesiastical usurpations within, remained so long undecided.

Hæc tunc nomina erant, nunc sunt sine nomine terræ.

And yet, there is little in the Campagna to recall the deserts, which nature but has where left or created in her works, these melancholy wastes owe their power over the feelings and the imagination to their present condition, than to the collections and associations they awaken. For the heavens above them are of the most undisturbed and transparent blue. The sun shines with the purest and whitest light. The wind blows with the softest and most exhilarating freshness. The very vegetation is so rich and abundant, so wanton luxuriant, that it seems as if nature was wooing man to cultivation;—as if it must be one of the very chosen spots of the earth for human habitation and happiness. But the mind refuses to rest on this. The past and the future prevail over the present. It is impossible not to reflect, that this serene sky and brilliant air which should inspire such confidence, serve only to develope the noxious qualities of the soil; and the air which breathed so gently is as fatal as it is balmy; and that this abundant vegetation is composed only of gross and lazy weeds, such as may be fitly nourished by exhalatious so deadly. Or if it were possible, for a moment, to drive away thoughts like these, the few intimations of human life and power that are visible, would recall others even more sad. The remains of an ancient acqueduct stretching its numberless arches through the waste, would recall the multitudes that once found health in its waters. The occasional fragments of the rude architecture of the middle ages, would give tokens how long an interval has elapsed, since the last possessors of the soil were compelled to desert it. Or a gibbet, still bearing the shrunk and blackened remains of some miserable wretch, whom this very desolation has tempted to guilt, or a band of half savage shepherds, decrepit in youth, pale, haggard and livid, who, indeed, may have survived the poison of one season, but have hardly courage enough left to ask strength from heaven to drag the weary existence beyond another, will still announce the whole waste as the peculiar abode of desolation and death.

These are the feelings and impressions which prevail over all others in the desert of the Campagna. Rome, indeed, with the cupola of St. Peter's, and the tomb of Adrian, may rise gradually in the horizon like 'a glorious apparition.' But Rome too, is already within the influence of the mysterious agent, which is spread everywhere around the remains of its temples and tombs, as an invisible enemy, which approach no intimation announces, and no power can resist. That this enemy will at last triumph, its past progress does not permit us to doubt. Rome herself already stands in widowed greatness amidst the desolation of the Campagna; and its soil which for so many centuries seemed with splendor and power, seems now to be emancipating itself by its own secret energies and demanding to lie fallow of glory as many ages as it bore its burden.

MORAL.

A man who is wise, will so far refrain his lips, as never to inveigh against his neighbor, without a just occasion. As every man is not authorised to administer justice, so neither may every man presume to censure those who appear to deserve it. Every man, it is true, has a right to admonish his neighbor, provided he attends to time and season, and uses discretion and moderation—but without attending to these things in particular, he has no right—and in presuming to do it, he shews himself to be a disorderly person, and one who trespasses and usurps an authority.

We have no right to address the language of reproach to any man, until time and circumstances call for our rebukes. In administering censure, we may be led into error by one little prejudice, and our own peculiar habits of thinking. We are not to expect all the world to see with our eyes, and to have just the same notion of things. There are many things, indifferent and innocent in our minds, and which we see in others, consider as criminal; we may not, therefore, reproach men for not believing our creed, and for not inclining to honor us in our singularities and interest. We should blame no man for not doing that which he was not, except in our opinion, obliged to do.

We are obliged, as christians, to act very different part; even to conceal the little imprudencies of our brethren, and excuse them. This is the properties of that charity which covereth a multitude of sins. In performing the office of censure, we should be careful to say less than the truth. The best cause had better seem to suffer a little by our modesty in defending it, than a man be injured by our scandalizing him. Truth makes its own way into the sight, and though buried for a while will certainly rise victorious.

To reproach a man for the meanness of his condition, for his misfortunes, or for any involuntary defects, is reproaching him with that, which providence, who permits them, has ordained.

HONESTY.—The difference between *honor* and *honesty* is chiefly the motive. The honest man does right from *duty*, which the man of honor does for the sake of *character*.

* An instance of death from this cause occurred in 1819 as early as April. But such cases, we believe, are rare.